USDA United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry | 180 Canfield Street Morgantown, WV 26505- 3101

File Code: 3460
Date: January 19, 2000

Ms. Nita Fuller
Assistant Regional Director
of Refuges and Wildlife
Region 3
Federal Building
Fort Snelling
Twin Cities, MN 55111

Dear Ms. Fuller:

A summary of the 1983-1999 gypsy moth trapping program at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge is enclosed for your information (Table 1). A map showing trap locations is also enclosed (Figure 1). The purpose of the trapping program is to monitor low-level gypsy moth populations and help determine when more intensive survey methods should be employed.

This past season a total of 119 male moths were trapped at Ottawa NWR. This is an average of 17 moths per trap, an increase from 11 moths per trap in 1998. Based on these results, gypsy moth populations will not impact the forest resources at this site in the immediate future.

As the number of trapped moths increases, it becomes important that Ottawa NWR personnel look for other gypsy moth life stages such as larvae, pupae and/or egg masses while performing their normal duties. For a list of publications that can be helpful with the identification of these life stages, please visit our GM Digest web page at:
http://fhpr8.srs.fs.fed.us/wv/gmdigest/gmdigest.html.

I have also enclosed information regarding the gypsy moth Slow the Spread project. The goal of the STS project is to decrease the rate of gypsy moth spread, and thus, delaying the damage and management costs associated with the infestation of new areas. The STS trapping program deploys traps in the area around Ottawa NWR (Figure 2). The 1999 trapping results from the STS program shows that there has been an increase in male gypsy moth catches across the state of Ohio (Figure 3 and 4). More information about STS can be found at the following web page: http://www.ento.vt.edu/sts/. If you have any questions regarding the STS program, feel free to contact John Omer, STS Coordinator, Morgantown Field Office, USDA Forest Service at (304) 285-1554 or (304) 276-8873.

We would like to continue the trapping program at the same intensity in 2000. Thank you for your continued cooperation and if you have any questions regarding these results, please call me at (304) 285-1556 or (301) 509-6633.

Sincerely,

Karen D. Felton

KAREN D. FELTON
Biologist
Forest Health Protection

Enclosures

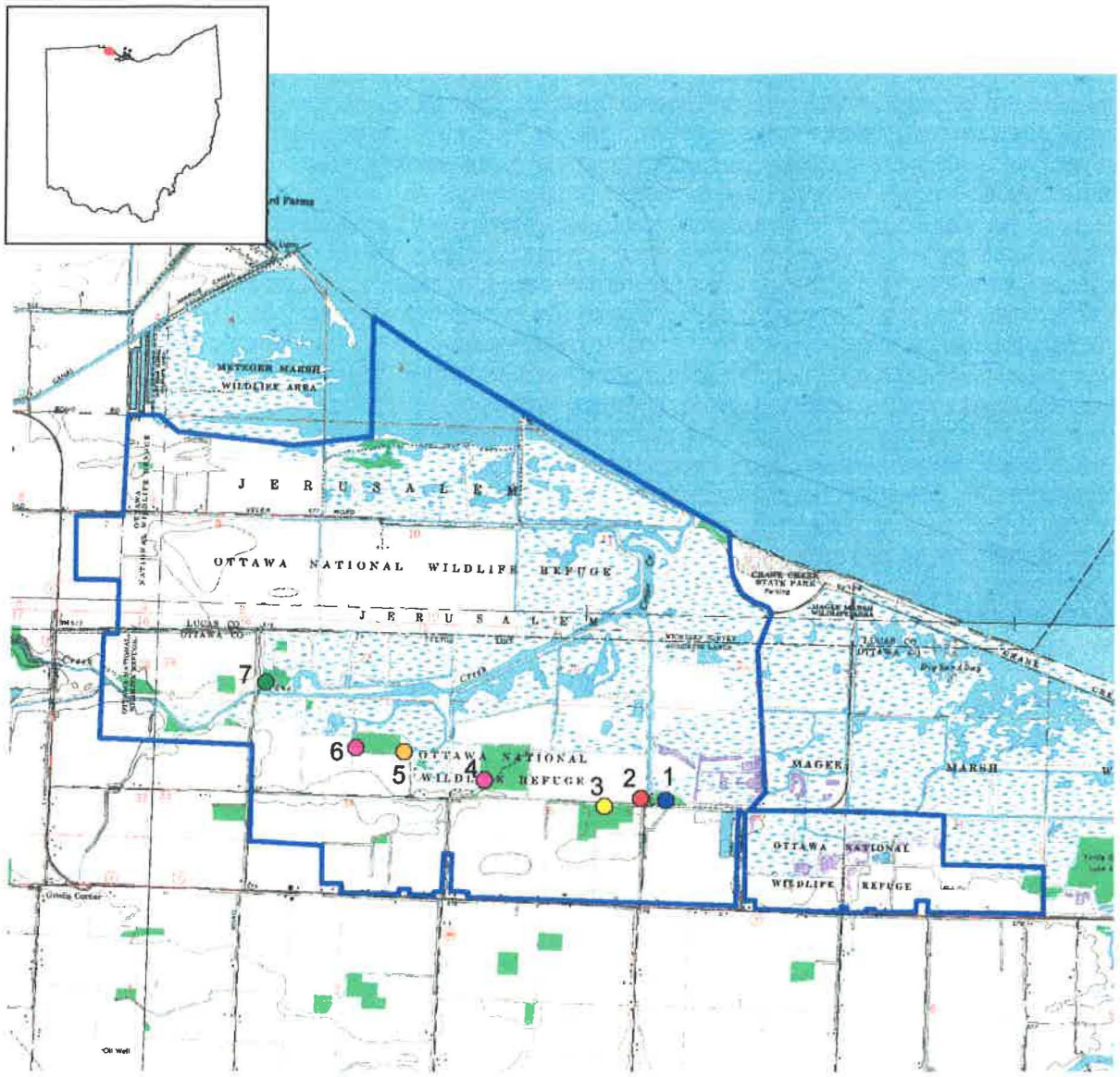
cc: AO
Larry Martin, Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge
Allison Marcum, OHDA

KDF/blm

Table 1. - - Summary of the 1983-1999 gypsy moth trapping results, Region 3, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.

Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge (Lucas and Ottawa Counties, OH)			
Year	Number of Traps	Total Moths Caught	Positive Catch Trap Number
1983	5	0	- -
1984	10	0	- -
1985			Traps not deployed
1986	10	11	1, 3, 4, 5
1987	7	3	3, 4, 7
1988	7	8	1, 2, 5, 7
1989	7	36	All except 2, 4
1990	7	28	All
1991	7	15	All
1992	7	19	All
1993	7	43	All
1994	7	28	All
1995	5	60	All
1996			Not deployed due to staff changes
1997	3	42	1, 6, 7
1998	7	77	All
1999	7	119	All

Figure 1. 1999 Gypsy Moth Trapping Results at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge.



N

LEGEND

Trap Locations
- 10 moths trapped
- 13 moths trapped
- 15 moths trapped
- 19 moths trapped
- 20 moths trapped
- 22 moths trapped

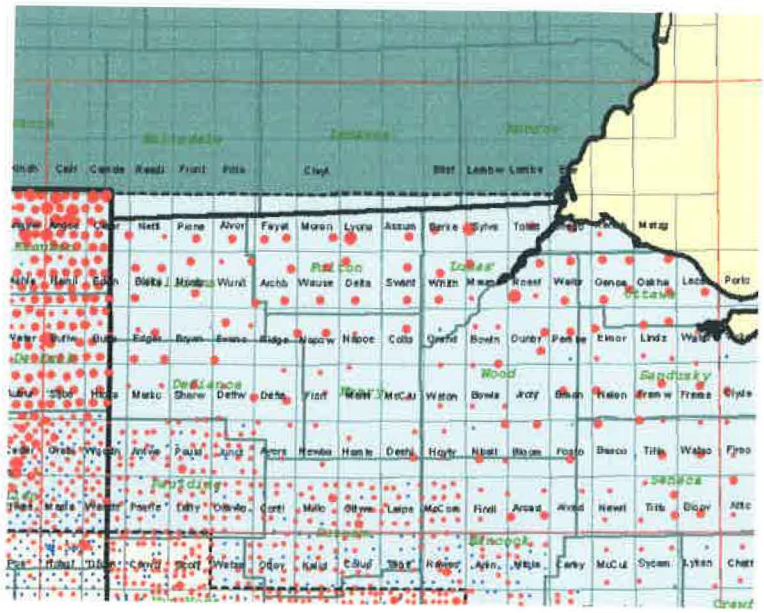
Approximate Refuge Boundary

0.6 0 0.6 1.2 Miles

USDA Forest Service, State & Private Forestry, Morgantown, WV

1/00 KDF

Figure 2. **1999 Gypsy Moth Slow The Spread Trapping Activities as of 5pm 10/02/99**



- Action Area
- Monitoring Area
- BT
- DIM
- NPV
- PF
- Positive Catch
- Zero Catch
- Placed, Not Yet Checked

Virginia Gypsy Moth
Information Systems Lab
Virginia Tech
Blacksburg, VA
http://www.ento.vt.edu/STS/

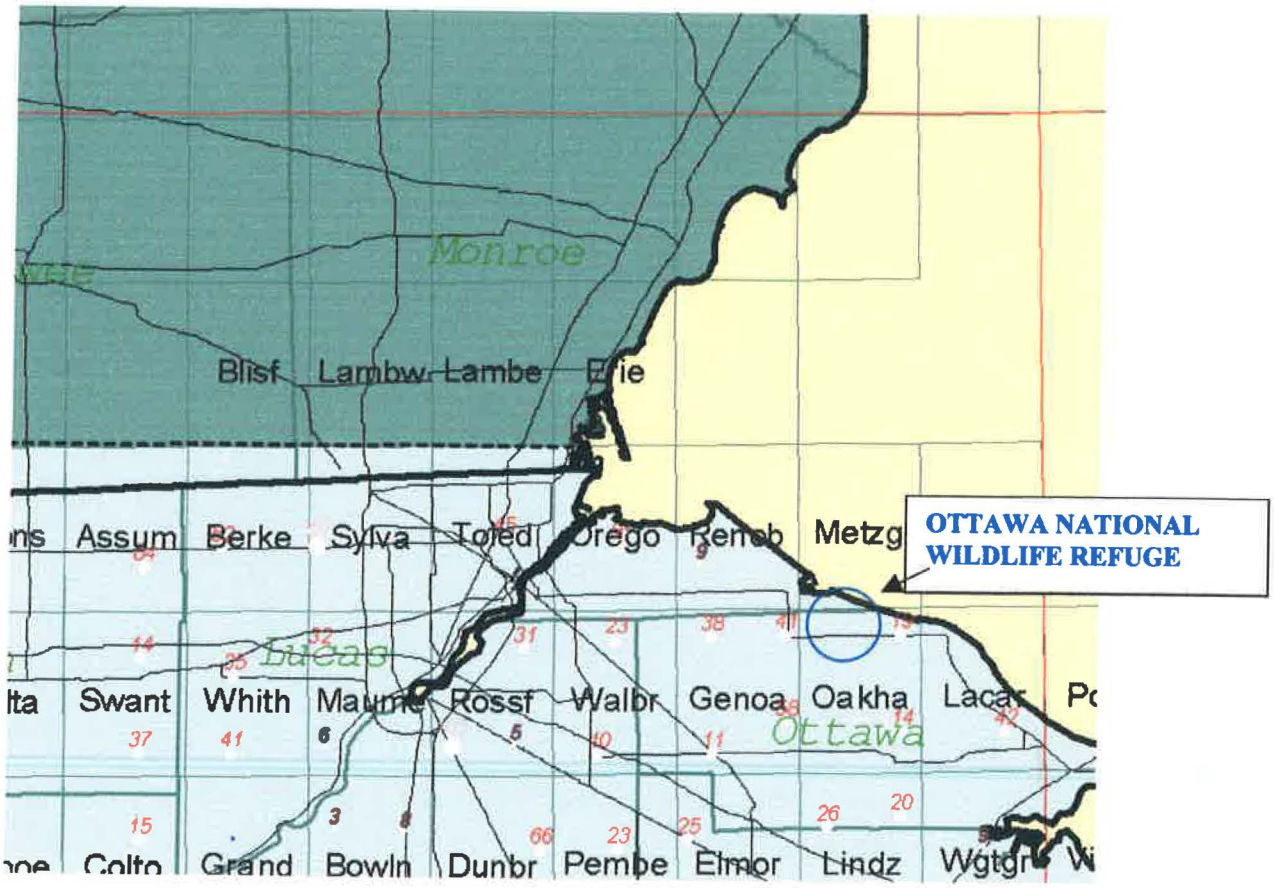
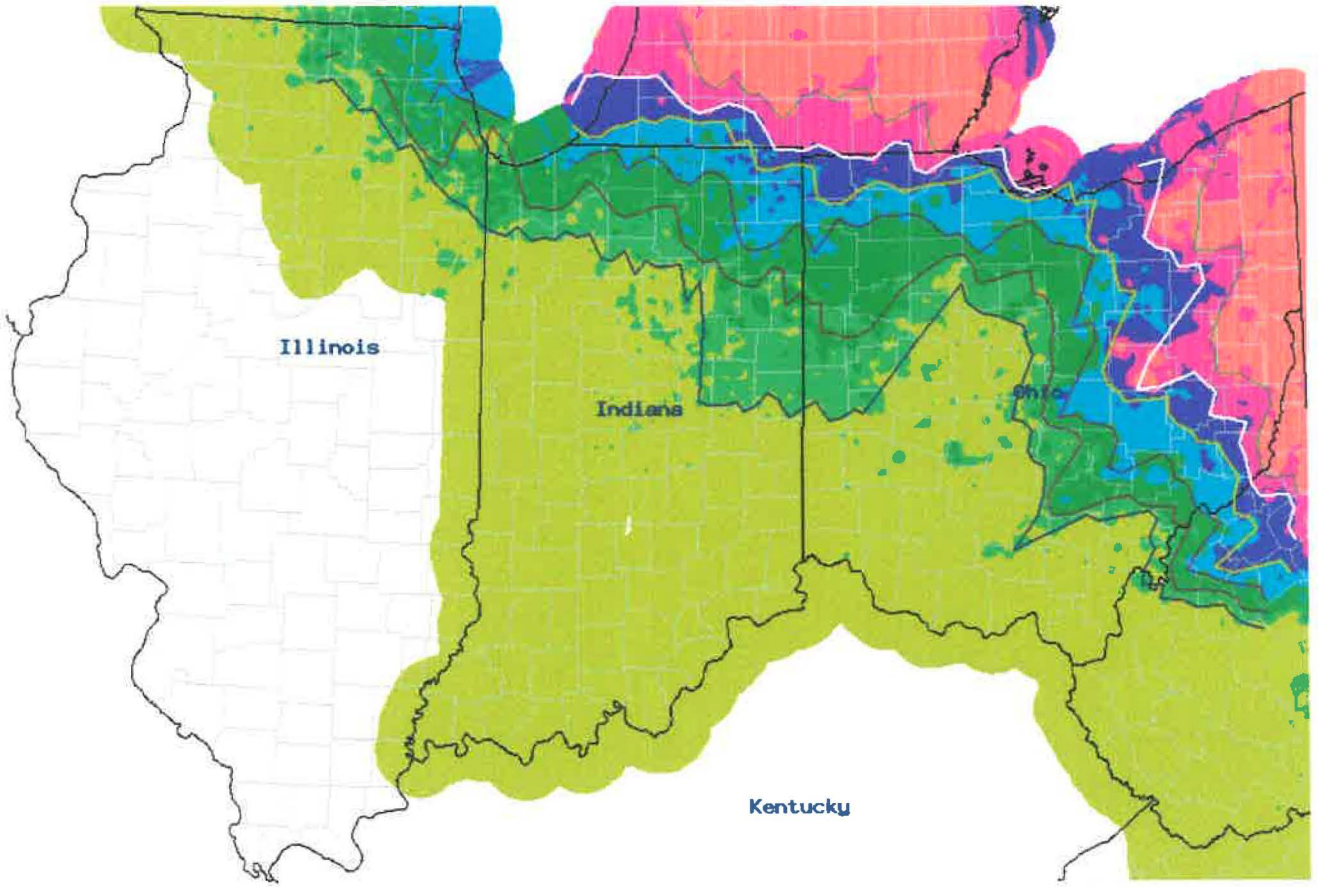


Figure 3.
1998 Gypsy Moth Slow The Spread Trapping Activities Showing the Gypsy Moth Distribution in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois



LEGEND

Moth counts in traps
- <1
- 1-3
- 3-10
- 10-30
- 30-100
- 100-300
- ≥300

Population boundaries
- 1-moth line
- 3-moth line
- 10-moth line
- 30-moth line
- 100-moth line
- 300-moth line

Source:
Virginia Gypsy Moth
Information Systems Lab
Virginia Tech
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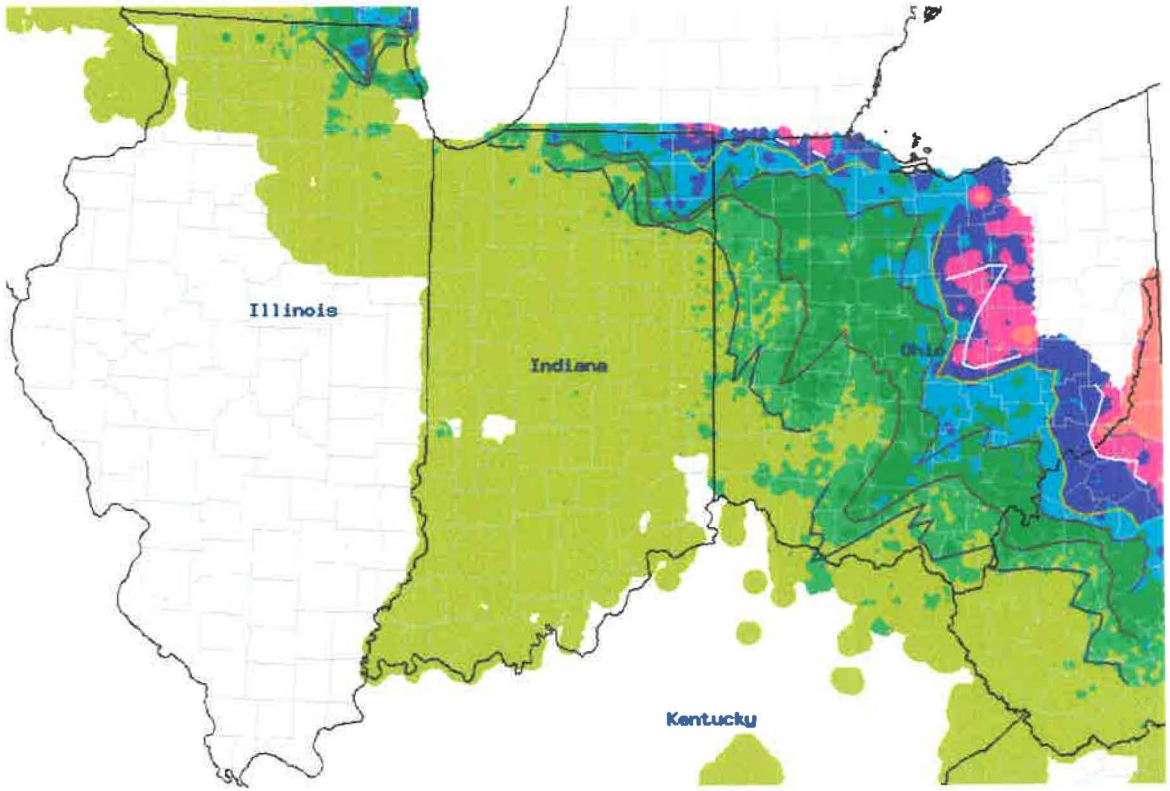
http://www.ento.vt.edu/STS/

Figure 4.
1999 Gypsy Moth Slow The Spread Trapping Activities Showing the Gypsy Moth Distribution in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.



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